White House Organization, 11/76-1/77

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Reply to:
Barbara Sugarman
Director, Office of Volunteer Services
Georgia Department of Human Resources
618 Ponce de Leon Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
(0) 404-894-5080 (H) 404-325-8147

November 12, 1976

Mr. Jack Watson Transition Coordinator P.O. Box 2600 Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Jack,

The following is enclosed for your consideration:

1. Proposal for a White House Office on Volunteerism.

Throughout the campaign, Jimmy emphasized the importance of government to tap the talents and energies of the American people for the purpose of improving the quality of life. If Americans are to be a part of the solution instead of the problem, there is a need in both the public and private sector for coordination, direction and support of their efforts.

- 2. Resumes: Eugene Goldman and Barbara Sugarman.
 - a. Consideration for the staff positions in the White House Office on Volunteerism.
 - b. Consideration for membership (full or part time paid or non-paid) for the reorganization or transition team concerned with ACTION (the federal agency for volunteer services).
 - c. Consideration for positions with ACTION during term(s) of President Jimmy Carter.
 - d. Consideration of Barbara Sugarman for Rosalynn's staff. (Postion similiar to description in attached proposal, item 2).

ACTION has been politically abused and misused, yet the need for the services of this agency continues at local and state levels. ACTION should not be destroyed but redefined and redirected. Gene and I are very familiar with ACTION and know persons inside the agency willing to assist in any way possible. We have a working knowledge of federal government and private sector volunteerism that is especially beneficial from our stance outside the "system". It is important to human services that ACTION grants and programs be awarded on potential positive impact to meet human needs and not political affiliation.

As to Rosalynn's position, my work experience and national affiliations make it possible to have a contact in all fifty states in the field of mental health - mental retardation and related volunteer services, as well as other human services. I believe that I, with the assistance of her National Press Secretary, could promote Rosalynn's identified concerns throughout the country to both volunteers and service deliverers.

Thank you for the consideration you will be giving to the proposed White House Office on Volunteerism. I will be in Washington at the end of next week and would welcome an opportunity to meet with you or any of your staff for the purpose of discussing the proposal.

Warmest personal regards,

Balbara

Barbara Sugarman

P.S. Enclosed is a copy of the position paper, "Jimmy Carter on Volunteers" written by Paul Weston and me. It was mailed to every individual member of the Association for Administration of Volunteer Services and published in numerous national publications for volunteer services.

cc: Dick Fleming Sharlene Hirsch Eugene Goldman





BARBARA SUGARMAN, Director Office of Volunteer Services 618 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia 30308

(404) 894-5074 (GIST) 222-5074

9

PROPOSED

WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE

VOLUNTEERISM

November, 1976

Eugene Goldman 2122 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20008 (0) 202-293-7715 Barbara A. Sugarman 2459 Clairmeade Way, NE Atlanta, Georgia 30329 (0) 404-894-5080 (H) 404-325-8147

PROPOSED WHITE HOUSE OFFICE ON VOLUNTEERISM

Eugene Goldman 2122 Massachusetts Avenue NW Washington, D.C. 20008 (0) 202-293-7715 Barbara Sugarman 2459 Clairmeade Way Atlanta, Georgia 30329 (0) 404-894-5080 (H) 404-325-8147

President-elect Jimmy Carter and members of the Carter family have continually recognized the importance of volunteer services to the stability and well-being of the country. During President-elect Carter's term as Governor of Georgia, the need for greater cooperation and understanding among those involved in the delivery of volunteer services resulted in a state commission on volunteerism and the establishment of one of the first state offices on volunteer services. Approximately 30 other states have followed the leadership provided in Georgia by creating similiar state offices to help promote, mobilize and coordinate volunteer activity. Such promotion, mobilization and coordination of voluntary services is needed at the federal level. A White House Office on Volunteerism created by an Executive Order would be a key instrument in the Carter Administration to encourage the development and implementation of federal and non-federal voluntary activities which are directed toward the solution and mitigation of problems associated with urban blight, health care, education, ecology and care for the elderly.

Functions of the White House Office on Volunteerism

1. Monitoring the activities of the federal volunteer agency, ACTION, for the purpose of assuring that its policies and programs conform to the provisions of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973. Local and national voluntary organizations desire an ACTION agency which does not formulate programs duplicating or competing with the programs of private volunteer groups. Private sector volunteer efforts should be complemented and not supplanted by federal volunteer activities. The White House Office on Volunteerism would 1) facilitate communications between the

President and the Director of ACTION on the direction of the agency; 2) facilitate discussions between representatives of private voluntary organizations such as the United Way of America, the American National Red Cross and the National Center for Voluntary Action, and ACTION officials; 3) review amendments to the Domestic Volunteer Service Act as advocated by ACTION officials, members of Congress, the staffs of the House Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities and the Senate Special Subcommittee on Human Resources, and recommend a White House position on these amendments to the President; 4) consult with the Office of Management & Budget with respect to the Administration's proposed budget for the agency; 5) facilitate the creation of a federal advisory committee to ACTION composed of its clients. Although the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 established the National Voluntary Service Advisory Council to ACTION, it did not specify the duration of the Council. Dr. Balzano told the appropriate congressional committees last March that if, at a later date, it became desirable to form a new advisory council, ACTION would have the authority to do so administratively, utilizing the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. To date, such a committee has not been established. The White House Office on Volunteerism should favor the policy that since ACTION programs relate to community needs, there should be an established mechanism which permits representatives from anti-poverty groups and voluntary agencies to influence the direction of an agency which was created to serve them.

2. The White House Office on Volunteerism may serve as the central office in the Executive Branch from where the First Lady may continue to express her support for volunteer services, particularly in the areas of mental health and the elderly. The Office would assist the First Lady in generating public interest in those areas in which the First Lady believes the support of volunteers is needed. The Office would serve in an important role in spotlighting the importance of volunteer activity as a way of helping others and as a viable family activity.

3. The Office would provide a focal point through which voluntary organizations can better make their needs and concerns known to the federal government. Federal agencies must be sensitive to the fact that their policies may adversely affect charitable organizations. The Office would be able to assist federal agencies on means to implement policies and programs in a manner which would not impede the stability of the voluntary sector.

For example, during the Nixon and Ford Administrations, charitable organizations tried to educate the Federal Energy Administration on the seriousness of rapidly rising fuel prices on voluntary agencies (the <u>Wall Street Journal</u> has reported that a number of small churches, boys' clubs and other groups have terminated operations due to increased fuel prices). Although some charitable organizations were represented on the FEA's Consumer Affairs/Special Impact Advisory Committee, little action was taken with respect to giving full consideration to the energy needs of the voluntary sector. Unlike businesses which are able to "pass through" to consumers the costs of fuel by increasing the price for manufacturing and retailing a commodity, many charitable organizations such as the Red Cross and Salvation Army do not charge for their services. There is no "pass through" to consumers of the increased energy costs required for the delivery of their services. Rather, they must depend upon donations to offset higher utility rates. And during the recession period, the rate of donations has not increased on an even level with increased costs and more people demand more service from voluntary agencies.

Over 16 months ago it was proposed that the FEA develop a study design for the purpose of exploring ways in which the FEA could develop fuel policy which would consider the peculiar characteristics of the nonprofit sector, i.e., consideration of interest free loans for construction of energy conservation equipment, discount utility rates, tax rebates. Such a proposal was drafted by the FEA Office of Consumer Affairs. However, while the study design was proposed and received the

support of charities, the mere \$11,000 required for the study never came through nothing was ever done and charitable organizations are still suffering. It has been
well documented that despite concerted efforts to conserve fuel, the fuel costs of
charities have risen dramatically. A White House Office on Volunteerism would have
sought to correct this neglect by recommending to the President that it be his
policy that the FEA <u>actively</u> consider the peculiar characteristics of the nonprofit
sector.

- 4. The Office would assist in the coordination of federal programs which require interagency usage of volunteers. Such assistance in coordination would have improved the effectiveness of the former Vietnamese refugee settlement program and the current Swine Flu immunization program.
- 5. The Office would facilitate discussions among members of voluntary organizations, members of Congress and officials of the executive branch on proposed legislation affecting volunteers and voluntary organizations such as tax relief measures for volunteer workers, insurance coverage for volunteers serving through federal agencies, etc.

Proposed Staff

Director - An individual with some legal background who understands the legislative process and the impact of federal and state policies on voluntary organizations. Director will be responsible for assuring that the functions of the Office are effectively and efficiently carried out and will be the primary link between ACTION and the White House and between major national voluntary organizations and the White House.

Assistant Director - An individual with experience in development and implementation of volunteer services on a grass roots level; experience and working knowledge of national organizations concerned with volunteerism. The Assistant Director will be

Page 5 Eugene Goldman

Barbara Sugarman

responsible for assisting the First Lady with her efforts through the Office to promote increased volunteer activity and implementing a program designed to inform the public of the Carter Administration's committment to a strong and efficient delivery of volunteer services. This position will also serve as technical advisor to federal government agencies in the promotion and development of volunteer services.

Special Projects Coordinator, Administrative Assistant and Secretary(s).

Budget should not exceed \$170,000 with major support functions provided by existing ACTION resources.

Throughout the campaign, President-elect Carter emphasized the importance of government to tap the talents and energies of the American people for the purpose of improving the quality of life. Alexis de Tocqueville, in the early 19th century, observed that the most unique characteristic of America was the creation of local associations to deal with local problems as fast as they locally arose. By contrast, in 1976, New York City - government in crisis - failed to turn to the existing 6,000 neighborhood associations to ask what they might do as associations, families or individuals to keep functions and facilities, beyond the capabilities of the budget, operating. Our society is increasingly fragmented and we must take the time to rediscover the strength of the spirit of our nation, the People of the United States. We must emphasize services by the people rather than continuing to emphasize services for. Volunteers and volunteer organizations can be a catalyst to solidify the strength of the American people. The Carter Administration could significantly assist in this effort with a federal policy which is supportive of the role of volunteer services. A White House Office on Volunteerism would be an essential resource to carry out the Administration's policy.

RESUME

NAME:

Barbara Ann Sugarman, CAVS

ADDRESS:

2459 Clairmeade Way, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia 30329

BORN:

July 14, 1937 Atlanta, Georgia

CURRENT POSITION:

Director

Office of Volunteer Services

Georgia Department of Human Resources

618 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia 30308

TELEPHONE:

(404) 894-5080 Office . (404) 325-8147 Home

New York, New York

WORK EXPERIENCE

Director 1973 - Present Office of Volunteer Services Georgia Department of Human Resources 618 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia 30308 Director 1968 - 1973 Office of Volunteer Services and Public Relations Georgia Regional Hospital at Atlanta 3073 Panthersville Road P. O. Box 32407 Decatur, Georgia 30032 Supervisor 1963 - 1967 Motor Vehicle Unit Georgia Department of Revenue 270 Washington Street Atlanta, Georgia 30303 Personnel Assistant 1960 - 1963 Georgia Department of Revenue 270 Washington Street Atlanta, Georgia 30303 Stewardess 1958 - 1960 Eastern Air Lines

JOB DESCRIPTIONS

Director
Office of Volunteer Services
Georgia Department of Human Resources

The Director, Office of Volunteer Services, works directly under the Commissioner of the Department of Human Resources—the largest state agency which provides a comprehensive delivery of human services. The Director supervises a staff of ten professional and five clerical employees.

The major function of this office is to coordinate and maintain continuity of effective utilization of volunteer services throughout the Department; to provide technical assistance to human service agencies in coordination, training, placement and management of volunteer services; and to obtain increased citizen input in the delivery of services in relation to the Department's goal of improved services throughout the State of Georgia.

In 1974 the Director, working closely with the Georgia State ACTION Office (the federal agency for volunteer services), designed and was awarded a national demonstration grant for the placement of VISTA volunteers to serve as administrators of volunteer services in the ten service districts of the Department throughout Georgia. The Director has been designated as direct liaison to the Georgia State ACTION Office for the development of volunteer services for all ACTION programs in the Department of Human Resources.

As a result of the efforts of the Office of Volunteer Services, for the first time there are VISTA workers in all Divisions within the Department in 14 different projects. Recognizing the success and importance of volunteer placement in DHR-OVS, the Governor's Office of Volunteer Services has awarded fifty of sixty VISTA slots allotted to state government by ACTION for fiscal year 1978 to the Department through the Office of Volunteer Services.

The Office of Volunteer Services, DHR, is responsible for administering a budget of over \$200,000 in state funds plus the additional \$200,000 federal funds provided through VISTA volunteer placement. Within the last two and a half years, the Director and OVS staff have conducted more than 85 training sessions; and over 3,000 employees have been trained in the administration, coordination, training, and management of volunteer services throughout the State. Over 20,000 volunteers are now successfully serving the Department through the Divisions of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Physical Health, Vocational Rehabilitation, Youth Services, Social Services, and other human service programs.

JOB DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)

Director of Volunteer Services and Public Relations Georgia Regional Hospital at Atlanta Georgia Department of Human Resources

As Director of Volunteer Services and Public Relations for Georgia Regional Hospital at Atlanta, recruited and trained over 3,000 volunteers to work in the multi-purpose mental health and mental retardation programs serving one fourth of Georgia's population. The Director worked immediately under the supervision of the superintendent of the Hospital and directed a professional staff of two people.

This was the first multi-purpose mental health facility within Georgia state government with a volunteer services position. There are now eleven of these regional hospital positions in the State.

REASON FOR LEAVING: Promotion to Director of Office of Volunteer Services, Georgia Department of Human Resources.

Supervisor Motor Vehicle Unit Georgia Department of Revenue

As Supervisor of the Motor Vehicle Unit for the Georgia Department of Revenue, was directly responsible for the coordination, training, and supervision of 52 employees. The major responsibility of this office was the sale of motor vehicle license tags received for 159 counties throughout the State of Georgia.

Other responsibilities included administering, documenting, and verifying total sales of license tags for all trucks and cars within the State. The operating budget for the Unit was \$300,000 with the direct responsibility of coordinating and logging total receipts for motor vehicle tags within the State.

REASON FOR LEAVING: Promotion to Director of Volunteer Services and Public Relations, Georgia Regional Hospital at Atlanta.

JOB DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)

Personnel Assistant Georgia Department of Revenue

As Personnel Assistant, worked directly under the supervision of the Director of Personnel, Georgia Department of Revenue. Job responsibilities included the screening, classification, and placement of all applicants for employment within the Department. The Department was composed of over 900 employee positions.

The Department Personnel Office worked very closely with the State Merit System of Personnel Administration in order to assure that proper classification of job experience, work experience, and placement was executed within the guidelines and regulations of the System.

REASON FOR LEAVING: Promotion to Supervisor, Motor Vehicle Unit, Georgia Department of Revenue.

HONORS - AWARDS

Association for Administration of Volunteer Services	1975 - Present
Qualified as a Certified Administrator of Volunteer Services	
National Center for Voluntary Action, Inc.	1974 - Present
Appointed a member of National Educational and Training Volunteer Consultant Network	
ATLANTA Magazine	1976
In August, 1976, edition was named one of 25 "City Shapers" (those who are helping to shape Atlanta).	
Governor's Commission on Volunteerism	1972 - 1973
One of two professional administrators of volunteer services selected for Commission; Chairperson of Commission's Public Hearings.	
Georgia Jaycees and Jaycettes	1970
Governor Jimmy Carter and Barbara Sugarman received honorary membership in the Georgia Jaycees and Jaycettes respectively.	
Outstanding Young People of Atlanta	1971
Selected as one of the ten outstanding young people of Atlanta in recognition of singular contribution to profession and community.	
Georgia Special Olympics for the Mentally Retarded	1973 - 1974
First woman to be elected Chairperson of the Executive Committee.	

HONORS - AWARDS (Continued)

Leadership Atlanta

1973 - 1974

From over 400 candidates, selected as one of fifty persons (eight women) for a year's in-depth training in leadership which included a detailed study of Atlanta and its power structure.

W.S.B. Radio (N.B.C. Affiliate)

1972

Awarded <u>Sports</u> <u>Scroll</u> in recognition of outstanding achievement in the world of sports.

Outstanding Young Women of America

1971

Selected to appear in the 1971 edition in recognition of outstanding ability, accomplishments and service to the community, country and profession.

Atlanta Braves

1971

Award of appreciation.

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1969 - Present
1972 - Present 1975 - Present 1974 - Present
1973
1975
1973
1973
1976
1974 - Present
1975 - Present
1975 - Present
1976 - Present 1975 - Present
1975 - 1976
1970 - Present
1971 - 1972

COMMITTEES, BOARDS, ADVISORY COUNCILS, AND ORGANIZATIONS

National Hemophilia Foundation, Georgia Chapter Vice President	1971 - 1973
Georgia Special Olympics Chairman, Executive Committee (First woman to hold this position.)	1973 - 1974
Chairman, Public Relations Chairman, Manpower Recruitment	1972 - 1973 1972 - 1973
International Special Olympics; Los Angeles, California Formal Escort to Georgia First Lady Georgia Director of Public Relations	1972
Atlanta Association for Retarded Children Membership Chairperson to Professional and Business	1973
Leadership Atlanta Group Chairperson Special Projects Committee	1974 - 1975 1976 - 1977
Outstanding Young People of Atlanta Treasurer	1974 - 1975
Atlanta Police Athletic League Board of Directors	1974 - 1976
Georgia Legislative Interim Study Committee on Children with Special Needs Member	1974 - 1975
Atlanta Women's Chamber of Commerce Various Committees	1969 - 1973
Greater Atlanta Women's Bowling Association Executive Board Publicity Chairperson	1960 - 1975
Georgia Women's Bowling Writers Association Vice President Charter Member	1970 - 1972

COMMITTEES, BOARDS, ADVISORY COUNCILS, AND ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

Women's International Bowling Congress Championship Tournament and Convention Publicity Chairperson This event brought over 25,000 women to Atlanta and revenue to the city in excess of 3 million dollars. Bidding and pro- motion period 1966-1971.	1971
Braves "400" Creator of "Pink Hat" Supporters	1969 - 1974
Standard Town and Country Club	Life
Sigma Theta Pi Sorority National Installation Officer Created three national chapters.	1953
The Temple	Life
Sigma Delta Tau Sorority President, Alumni Association	1955

CONSULTANT WORK

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National Center for Voluntary Action, Inc., National Educational and Training Volunteer Consultant since 1974; Washington, D. C.

Workshops on Staff Resistance to Volunteers; Louisville, Kentucky

Sixth National Forum on Volunteers in Criminal Justice; Atlanta, Georgia

Second Statewide Conference on Volunteerism in South Carolina; Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

National Congress on Volunteerism and Citizenship - 1976; Washington, D. C.

Southeastern Region ACTION/VISTA Workshop; St. Simons Island, Georgia

Development and Management of Volunteer Services; Chattanooga, Tennessee

Association for Administration of Volunteer Services Workshop and Annual Meeting, Southeastern Region; Atlanta, Georgia

Annual Spring Conference of the North Carolina Association of Volunteer Coordinators; Reidsville, North Carolina

Second Annual Conference on Volunteers in Criminal Justice; Auburn, Alabama

Requested by:

National Center for Voluntary Action, Inc.

Governor's Office of Volunteer Services--Kentucky

Program Committee

Governor's Office of Volunteer Services--South Carolina

Executive Director

ACTION Region IV Training Office

University of Tennessee and Directors of Volunteer Services in Agencies

Program Committee

Governor's Office of Citizen
Participation--North Carolina

Program Committee

Further information regarding consultant work will be furnished upon request.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES COMMITTEES AND ADVISORY COUNCILS

1977

Georgia State University Effective Volunteer Utilization Workshops; Atlanta, Georgia

Seventh Annual Forum on Volunteers in Criminal Justice; Dallas, Texas

Association for Administration of Volunteer Services, North Carolina Association of Volunteer Coordinators and Association of Volunteer Bureaus, Annual Regional Conference; Asheville, North Carolina Advisory Committee

Steering Committee

Program Committee

1976

Sixth National Forum on Volunteers in Criminal Justice; Atlanta, Georgia

Association for Administration of Volunteer Services Regional Conference; Atlanta, Georgia

ACTION/VISTA Georgia Orientation Training; Atlanta, Georgia Assistant Program Chairperson

General Chairperson

Co-Chairperson

1975

Management of Volunteer Organizations, University of Georgia; Athens, Georgia Program Committee

Other volunteer services committees and advisory council information will be furnished upon request.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING RECEIVED

1976

1370		
Second Statewide Conference on Volunteerism in South Myrtle Beach, South Carolina	Carolina; 13	hours
Sixth National Forum on Volunteers in Criminal Justic Atlanta, Georgia	e; 37	hours
16th Annual Conference, Association for Administratio Volunteer Services and 3rd Annual Conference of Assoc of Voluntary Action Scholars; Boston, Massachusetts		hours
Leadership Atlanta Conference; Pine Mountain, Georgia	20	hours
Certified Public Manager - Level I, State of Georgia	40	hours
Association for Administration of Volunteer Services Workshop and Annual Meeting, Southeastern Region; Atlanta, Georgia	16	hours
Management by Objectives, Georgia ACTION State Office	40	hours
Annual Spring Conference of the North Carolina Associ of Volunteer Coordinators; Reidsville, North Carolina		hours
Second Annual Conference on Volunteers in Criminal Ju Auburn, Alabama	stice; 13	hours
National Center for Voluntary Action Consultant Clini Mobile, Alabama	c; 12	hours
Program WritingACTION; Atlanta, Georgia	40	hours
1975		
First Annual Conference of North Carolina Association Volunteer Coordinators; Reidsville, North Carolina	of 14	hours
White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affai Atlanta, Georgia	rs; 8	hours

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING RECEIVED (Continued)

1975 (Continued)		
Health Field Concept Workshop and Conference; Atlanta, Georgia	10	hours
Task AnalysisACTION; Atlanta, Georgia	40	hours
15th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Volunteer Services; Clarksville, Indiana	26	hours
Association of Voluntary Action Scholars Conference; Clarksville, Indiana	32	hours
Association for Administration of Volunteer Services Training for National Directors; St. Louis, Missouri	20	hours
Management by Objectives, Georgia ACTION State Office	40	hours
Alabama Conference on Volunteers in the Criminal Justice System; Auburn, Alabama	14	hours
14th Annual Conference of the American Association of Volunteer Coordinators; New Orleans, Louisiana	14	hours
1974		
Association for Administration of Volunteer Services, Region IV Annual Conference; Louisville, Kentucky	19	hours
National Governor's Conference on Volunteer Action Programs; Seattle, Washington	12	hours
Management in Volunteer Organizations, University of Georgia; Athens, Georgia	14	hours
1973		
14th Annual Conference of National Association of Mental Health Information Officers; Louisville, Kentucky	19	hours
American Association of Volunteer Services Annual Conference;	25	hours

1973 (Continued)

North Carolina

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING RECEIVED (Continued)

National Conference, Education Development for Voluntary 14 hours Action, University of Michigan; Ann Arbor, Michigan 25th Institute on Hospital and Community Psychiatry; 16 hours Miami, Florida 1972 Georgia Hospital Public Relations Society Educational 6 hours Institute; Atlanta, Georgia American Association of Volunteer Services Annual 17 hours Conference; St. Louis, Missouri American Psychological Association Conference; 36 hours Honolulu, Hawaii 24th Institute on Hospital and Community Psychiatry; 16 hours St. Louis, Missouri Georgia Public Health Association Annual Meeting: 17 hours Savannah, Georgia American Association for Volunteer Services Coordinators 15 hours Regional Conference; Miami, Florida

Further information regarding professional training received will be furnished upon request.

8 hours

5 hours

20 hours

Use of Volunteers in Community Facilities; Greensboro,

Institute for Administrators of Volunteer Programs,

University of Georgia and HEW; Athens, Georgia

Institute on Hospital News Media Relations; Atlanta, Georgia

WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING CONDUCTED MAJOR PRESENTATIONS

In 85 training sessions, more than 3,000 employees of human service delivery agencies have been trained in the administration, coordination, training, and management of volunteer services.

Information on numerous other major presentations, job-related, can be furnished upon request.

REFERENCES

Judge Keegan Federal 1658 Weymouth Court Tucker, Georgia 30084 (404) 934-1741

Mrs. Cot Campbell 2552 Habersham Road, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30305 (404) 261-3408

Frank Williams
Regional Director--ACTION
Africa Region/International Operations
806 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20525
(202) 254-3180

Dr. Ivan H. Scheier, President National Information Center on Volunteerism 14th and Walnut Streets Suite 602 P. O. Box 4179 Boulder, Colorado 80306 (303) 447-0492

Additional references will be furnished upon request.

EUGENE I. GOLDMAN

2122 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008 (202) 293-7715

Born: May 23, 1951 / Single

EDUCATION:

Legal

The Columbus School of Law, Catholic University of America

Washington, D.C. 20064

J.D. expected June 1977; presently fourth year evening student.

Honors and Activities:

Ranked in top 15% of the class.

Recipient of American Jurisprudence Book Award in Torts and Property for highest grade in course.

Law Review - member since April 1975. Chosen on the basis of a legal writing competition.

Author, Casenote, District Attorney Is Under an Implied Statutory Duty To Inform Grand Jury of Exculpatory Evidence - Johnson v. Superior Court, 15 Cal. 3d 248, 539 P.2d 742, 135 Cal. Rptr. 32 (1975), 25 CATH. U.L. REV. 648-65 (1976).

College

The American University, School of Government and Public Administration Washington, D.C. 20016

B.A. with honors in Political Science, May 1973 Cumulative average: 3.48 on a 4.00 scale

Honors and Activities:

Recipient of Kinsman-Hurst Award presented "to the senior who has made the greatest contribution to the University in a four-year period." May 1973.

Dean's List - four semesters.

Elected Student Body President (April 1972 - May 1973). Duties included overall administration of student government's budget of \$240,000; serving on the University Senate and its Executive Committee; and selection and oversight of counsel retained in connection with student government matters.

Executive Director of the Kennedy Political Union, the lecture arm of the University, sponsoring speakers, seminars and fellowship programs, 1970-72.

High School

Freeport High School, Freeport, New York 11520

Graduated June 1969

Honors and Activities:

Managing editor and sports editor of school newspaper. Varsity and junior varsity lacrosse.

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE:

Summer 1976

Summer Associate - Hogan & Hartson, Washington, D.C.

Duties included conducting research and preparing memoranda on various legal issues such as mandamus jurisdiction, petition procedure for certiorari, and bankruptcy.

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE (continued):

May 1973 -

Special Assistant for Legislative and Regulatory Affairs

Present

The National Center for Voluntary Action, Washington, D.C.

(on leave, summer 1976)

Have been responsible for matters concerning legal, tax and other problems of volunteers and voluntary associations. Duties have included: monitoring legislation affecting volunteers and voluntary agencies; legislative drafting; preparation and presentation of testimony submitted to legislative bodies; commenting on proposed rulemaking of the Federal Energy Administration and the Action Agency; influencing state policies on civil service credit for volunteer experience and workmen's compensation and liability protection for volunteers; writing of column "Legislation/Regulations" for NCVA publications which regularly reach up to thirty thousand subscribers.

....

December 1971 - Field Assistant - Washington, D.C. Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

February 1972

Duties consisted of securing interviews with methadone patients for the Narcotic Addict Legal Services Program administered by the Lawyers' Committee.

Summer 1969

Intern - Office of Representative Allard K. Lowenstein of New York

One of two students from Mr. Lowenstein's District selected for employment. Duties consisted of writing news releases, organizing congressional forums and answering constituent mail.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

January 1974 -Present Member - Consumer Affairs / Special Impact Advisory Committee, Federal Energy

Have advised FEA on impact of rising fuel prices on nonprofit institutions and volunteers serving the aged, handicapped and indigent. Drafted a standby contingency rationing plan for essential health and welfare volunteers. FEA adopted part of the plan which would provide these volunteers with additional gasoline coupons in the event of rationing.

May 1973 -Present Member - Citizens' Advisory Committee to the District of Columbia Bar Association

Committee provides non-lawyer input into the functioning of the unified Bar; drafted the committee's by-laws. (Upon admission to the Bar, my membership on the committee will terminate).

REFERENCES:

Terry Michael Banks, Esq. Hogan & Hartson 815 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20006

of America Washington, D.C. 20064

Acting Dean

Roderic V.O. Boggs, Esq. Executive Director D.C. Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Woodward Building
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dr. Robert E. Hill
Executive Vice-Chairman
National Center for Voluntary Action
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

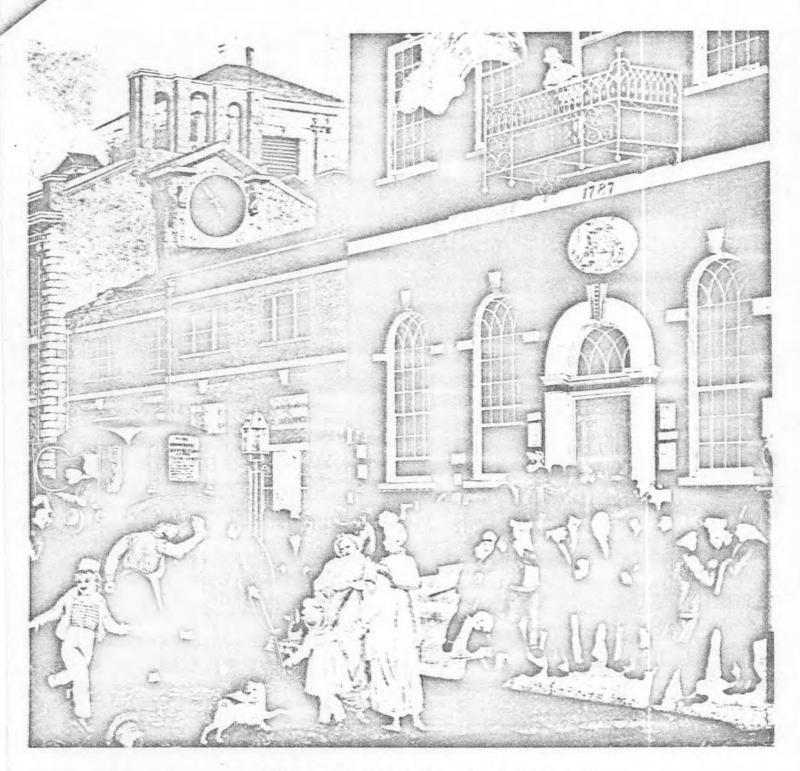
Columbus School of Law, Catholic University

Professor Raymond E. Gallagher

Washington, D.C. 20036

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voluntary action Galage Services FALL 1976



CITIZEN PARTICIPATION
IN GOVERNMENT DECISION-MAKING

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2 As I See It By Kerry Kenn Allen

R. P. McMurphy, the unforgettable character in One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest, gives us a vivid example of the true spirit of volunteering.

17 The Democrats and Republicans on Volunteerism

By Jimmy Carter and Elly Peterson The Democratic presidential contender and the deputy chairman of the President Ford Committee present their views on the voluntary sector of society.

18 Report from NCVC, '76 By Stephen H. McCurley

The National Congress on Volunteerism and Citizenship, 1976 has released the results of its survey on volunteer issues.

20 Who Shall Govern? By James I. Luck

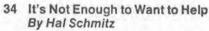
> How is the Declaration's "consent of the governed" applied today? While the relationship between citizen and government can be described as "fragile," there is evidence of promising new avenues to increasing citizen participation in government.

24 A Soapbox for Citizens at Habitat By Judith Haberek

The recent United Nations-sponsored conference on communities brought together a variety of concerned individuals and groups from 56 countries. In a "recycled" setting produced by local volunteers, participants voiced opinions and exchanged ideas and information.

27 A Report on the 1976 LIVE Conference

VAL presents highlights of the third international conference for volunteers — Learn Through International Volunteer Effort—sponsored by the International Association for Volunteer Education.



Transactional analysis for volunteers? Joint Action in Community Service, a national volunteer network serving young Job Corps graduates, uses T.A. as a practical—and successful—approach to training volunteers.

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- 15 Communications Workshop
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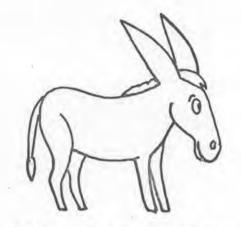
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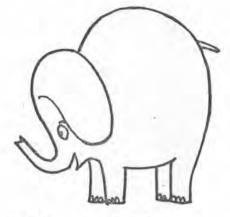
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About the Cover

Early 1830's scene depicts the people—the source of power—gathering to vote in the old State House (Independence Hall) in Philadelphia, the site of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitutional Convention. The carnival-like atmosphere was typical of early nineteenth century election scenes. Art by Harry Shaw Newman, The Old Print Shop, Inc., New York City.

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The Democrats and Republicans On Volumeerism

By Jimmy Carter

It is estimated that 50 million Americans are serving in a volunteer capacity today, and that volunteer service has the potential of touching every citizen. I feel that as a Presidential candidate I have a special responsibility to express my support of the millions of Americans who are involved in this vital tradition, and of the many organizations dedicated to volunteerism.

My family and I have long recognized the value of volunteers. In 1972, during my term as Governor of Georgia, I instituted a Commission on Volunteerism, and consequently established one of the very first state offices for volunteer services. My wife has for many years been involved with mental health efforts as a volunteer, and my mother has served as a volunteer with the Peace Corps.

I feel that we must fully pursue a voluntary society, whereby citizens can work in partnership with public and private efforts to accommodate human and environmental needs. Volunteers can substantially enhance and expand efforts in education, health, justice, the environment, programs for our youth and our elderly, and numerous other programs.

We have too often trusted government alone to solve all of our problems. I believe it is time to trust the people of the United States, and in that trust to ask more of them than ever before. I feel that volunteering is a right, and a responsibility, of every American—regardless of age or condition of life. As President, I would advocate federal leadership, balanced with private input, by encouraging state-level mechanisms for volunteer services development. This would insure direct communication between public and private volunteerism efforts throughout the nation and the White House. My administration will monitor federal volunteer services activities, and will encourage unity and alliance among national voluntary organizations. I will encourage greater cooperation and understanding among government, business, unions and volunteer services.

(Continued on next page)

By Elly Peterson, Deputy Chairman President Ford Committee

President Ford, in accepting the Republican nomination for election November 2, said, "As I try in my imagination to look into the homes where families are watching...I see Americans who love their country for what it has been and what it must become....I like what I see. I have no fear for the future of this great country."

The President realizes that there is no way at all for government to do everything needed to make that future a bright one for all Americans. There simply is not enough money to pay for all that must be done to meet our human, social and environmental needs.

Fortunately, millions of Americans throughout the nation are volunteering their services to help preserve our heritage and to work toward a better quality of life for all of us. Studies show that 37 million Americans over the age of 13—or one in four—are doing volunteer work. More than two million citizens are serving as volunteers in Federal programs, such as the National Park Service, the farm and community programs of the Department of Agriculture, and Veterans Administration hospitals.

Many major functions of the Federal Government were invented by, experimented with, and generally popularized by the voluntary sector before being institutionalized by the government. For example, the Labor and Commerce Departments grew out of the concerns and activities of the union movement and the voluntary, nonprofit business, trade and professional association movements.

To meet the challenges facing America today, we must do more to mobilize the big national resource that lies in the volunteer services of our citizens, especially women, young people and older Americans.

Too often, young people have difficulty moving from school into the world of work. We must give them more opportunities to accept social responsibility through community service work. Perhaps we should consider some form of national support for community work/study opportunities.

(Continued on next page)

CARTER (Continued from p. 17)

I have a special concern for the American family—the basic building block of our society. I would encourage volunteering as a viable family activity because it offers young Americans a unique opportunity to participate in community affairs; it offers parents an opportunity to contribute to the well-being of the community while serving as models of civic responsibility for their children; and it offers elderly Americans a great opportunity to continue to lead productive and meaningful lives, while sharing the wisdom of their years with others.

PETERSON (Continued from p. 17)

Too many older Americans are pushed aside by our market system. They are retired when they are still active and capable of doing productive work. Retired citizens can find real meaning to life through community service.

Our financially troubled cities, while being careful not to replace paid workers with volunteers, can benefit by finding ways to give more and more citizens opportunity to attack their neighborhood problems through urban volunteer service programs.

The Federal Government is encouraging volunteerism. Thirty-four Federal departments and agencies have express statutory authority to use volunteers. One example is the Department of Housing and Urban Development which involves volunteers in community development work. Another is ACTION, a federal agency with a primary responsibility for volunteerism. Besides programs that are a part of ACTION (Peace Corps, VISTA), ACTION encourages volunteerism in the private sector. For example, it provides short-term, start-up organizational support for recruiting and placing volunteers.

In 1977, there will be approximately 23,500 full-time and 203,000 part-time volunteers participating in ACTION's domestic programs, most of them projects designed to meet the needs of the disadvantaged. These projects will emphasize local design and operation, attempt to increase the number of volunteers participating in community activities, and give special priority to encouraging older citizens to volunteer. Federal outlays for ACTION's domestic programs are estimated to be \$93 million in 1977.



REPORT FROM NGVC, '76

Polling Citizens on Volunteer Issues

By Stephen H. McCurley NCVC Director of Research

Over the past year the National Congress on Volunteerism and Citizenship, 1976 has been acting to organize and promote citizen participation efforts in communities across America. At Local and District Forums, citizens have been asked to identify local concerns or problems, and to suggest solutions that they, as citizen volunteers, can implement. These ideas and suggestions will be refined at a National Congress, and recommendations will be distributed for application at the national, state, and local level.

The issues discussed at the National Congress, and the resulting recommendations, will be reported in a later issue of VAL. An interim report on Local Forum results is now available upon request from NCVC, '76.

This report is concerned with the responses of Local Forum participants to a questionnaire on volunteer issues. Content of the questionnaire and the responses of participants are provided in the accompanying graph. Over 2,000 responses were received from individual volunteers, members of voluntary organizations, and members of citizen participation groups outside the traditional voluntary sector.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

General support was indicated for increased government funding of voluntary action, with 65% of respondents supporting funding for volunteer bureaus and VACs, 53% supporting funding of voluntary organizations for program development, and 67% supporting increased funding of federal programs. In written comments to question #1, some respondents indicated a preference for funding from state and local government sources.

TAX ISSUES

Respondents indicated support for a tax deduction or tax credit for volunteer time (69%) and of a deduction for child care services (65%). Sixty-four per cent of respondents indicated support for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses of volunteers.

EMPLOYMENT ISSUES

School and employment credit for volunteer experience received support from 76% of respondents. The highest level of support for any proposed action was received by the inquiry into the requirement of minimum insurance and liability protection for volunteers; 79% of those responding favored such protection.

Sixty per cent of respondents indicated that volunteers should continue to work during a strike, but some commented that the matter should be left to individual discretion. The question regarding assumption of the duties of striking paid workers received the only overall negative response, with 67% of those responding rejecting such action. Many respondents, however, indicated that this should be left to individual preference. Others felt that volunteers should assume duties of striking workers only in emergency situations, such as providing food or medical services to hospital patients.

The National Congress on Volunteerism and Citizenship, 1976 will take place in Washington, D. C. on November 19-23, 1976. Registration materials are now available. Contact NCVC, '76, 1785 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 797-7800.

Massachusetts Volunteer Tackles Child Lead Poisoning Problem

Each year two hundred American children ages 6 and under die of lead poisoning-a man-made, preventable disease. The primary cause of lead poisoning, according to Elaine Kohn, director of volunteer services for the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, is exposure to lead-based paint, not gasoline fumes as many people believe. "A child who ingests a thumbnail-sized chip of lead paint every day for three weeks will be permanently damaged or may even die," savs Jeanne Marie DeGiacomo, a volunteer who has worked almost singlehandedly to educate Massachusetts citizens on the dangers to which 350,000 of their children are being exposed.

"Jeanne DeGiacomo has epitomized the new trend in vo' intarism towards meaningful work which meets the needs of the public interest," Kohn says. "The whole thing started with me watching Channel 2, The Reporters, on the dangers of lead and seizing on the idea of developing a lead prevention program. I suggested it to Jeanne who wanted something 'interesting and challenging,'" Kohn recalls.

DeGiacomo started off by doing an in-depth study of the dangers of leadbased paint, consulting local experts in the field. She asked for their assistance in setting up educational programs for social work staff in the City of Boston Welfare Service offices and surrounding areas of the state. She contacted the Citizens Committee to End Lead Paint Poisoning and has served as a liaison between them and government agencies, hospitals and key medical personnel, coordinating their efforts to de-lead existing housing units and to screen, test and treat lead poisoning victims.

"From the original citizens' committee (volunteers) who disbanded then re-formed, to program directors working in local, state and federal programs, there has been on-going, continuous communication and cooperation. That is a real feat!" says Kohn.

DeGiacomo lobbied for the passage

of the Massachusetts Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Law, using the expertise she gained from working with the League of Women Voters to approach government officials in a non-threatening manner. She organized a letter-writing campaign to legislators, wrote editorials to local radio and television stations and newspapers in a successful campaign to get the law enacted.

"My greatest contribution." De-Giacomo says, "has been in the area of education." She developed an informational flyer, "Poison in the Walls," which included information on the dangers of lead, tenants' legal rights, and where to obtain free blood testing. The brochure was printed in Spanish as well as English.

DeGiacomo solicited volunteers from an advertising agency, graphic artists, and a print shop to design and produce a poster—"Sweet Death!"—for use in high-visibility areas such as banks, grocery stores, and other store windows. It warns parents that "Lead chips taste like candy . . . but lead paint is poison," and urges parents to have their children tested annually.

As chairperson of the Governor's Advisory Committee for the Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, DeGiacomo has organized conferences and seminars to disseminate information to tenant and citizen groups, law enforcement officials, boards of health and landlords about current programs to enforce the state lead law.

"We are still halfway up the hill in our efforts to de-lead," noted DeGiacomo, "but some advances have been made." Research is underway to develop a paint to cover lead paint that will force a child to vomit if he ingests paint chips.

For the future, DeGiacomo is trying to obtain low-interest loans to encourage landlords to de-lead. "With Jeanne's help, the Department of Public Welfare will expand what had started several years ago through our efforts to train and work with staff on the lead program region by region, statewide," Kohn says.



CARTER HONORED

Rosalynn Carter (r.), wife of Democratic presidential contender Jimmy Carter, is awarded for her outstanding volunteer work in mental health by the Association for Administration of Volunteer Services Region IV at its spring meeting. Presenting the plaque is Barbara Sugarman, AAVS Region IV chairperson.

Mayors Endorse Volunteer Credit

Last June, at its 44th annual meeting in Milwaukee, Wisc., the U.S. Conference of Mayors passed a resolution stating that volunteer experience be considered a qualifier for Civil Service employment in municipal government.

In the resolution the mayors recognized "... the significant role that volunteerism plays in communities." The mayors view their endorsement of the resolution "... as a means of further achieving the goals of Affirmative Action Programs," particularly with regard to the training and hiring of women and minorities.

The resolution is in large part the work of an ad hoc committee convened by Margery K. Stich, volunteer director of New Orleans' Volunteers in Government of Responsibility. When John Gunther, executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, expressed interest in having a proposal submitted, Stich contacted "persons who have had long careers of volunteer service in New Orleans and are now on the payroll of New Orleans Government in career slots." Stich called the resolution, ". . . a major step forward in the volunteer world."



Leaders, for a change.

Jimmy Carter on Volunteers

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I feel that we must fully pursue a voluntary society, whereby citizens can work in partnership with public and private efforts to accomodate human and environmental needs. I truly believe that our nation can benefit tremendously from the contributions each of us can make in all areas of life. Volunteers can substantially enhance and expand efforts in education, health, justice, the environment, programs for our youth and our elderly, and numerous other programs.

We have trusted government alone, all too often, to solve all of our problems for us. I believe it is time to trust the people of the United States, and in that trust to ask more of them than ever before. I feel that volunteering is a right, and a responsibility, of every American - regardless of age or condition of life. As President, I would advocate federal leadership, balanced with private input, in assuring the maximum opportunity for Americans to volunteer, and the maximum development of volunteer services in our society.

If I am elected President of the United States, my administration will encourage state-level mechanisms for volunteer services development and thus insure direct communication between both public and private volunteerism efforts throughout the nation and the White House. My administration will monitor



federal volunteer services activities, and will encourage unity and alliance among national voluntary organizations. I will encourage greater cooperation and understanding among government, business and unions and volunteer services.

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Volunteering is a pillar of our nation's internal strength, a source of its pride, and a boundless reservoir of the knowledge, initiative and creativity of its people - from which we must draw heavily in the challenging times ahead. If I am elected President of the United States, I will call on all Americans to personally help me in the strengthening of the fibers, healing of the wounds, and pursuit of the dream of this great land - through volunteer service.

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